

Labor Market Trends

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Cover Story

More Help for LSDBEs

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Anthony A. Williams, Mayor
Government of the District of Columbia

Gregory P. Irish, Director
Department of Employment Services

At-Large D.C. Councilmember Kwame R. Brown on LSDBEs: Giving Local Businesses an Opportunity to Flourish

By Donna Potts



At-Large D.C. Councilmember Kwame R. Brown is on a mission. The recently-elected Councilmember spoke enthusiastically about

the city and his desire to help local businesses get their fair share of the current economic boom. In March of 2002, Council Chair, Linda Cropp, appointed Councilmember Brown as chair of the Special Committee on a Comprehensive Policy for Local Small and Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (LSDBEs) that focuses on developing a set of policy recommendations to maximize the growth of the District's local business community. Councilmember Brown believes that an essential component of strengthening the District's economy is directly related to growing and strengthening its LSDBEs.

The District is home to more than 800 certified LSDBEs whose expertise covers a wide range of skills and products. In March of 2002, Mayor Williams created

a task force to help the District identify strategies and systems to better leverage the universe of LSDBEs in the District. Among the recommendations was the need to improve performance through better communication of the Office of Local Business Development's (OLBD) mission and purpose, and to showcase successful efforts of our LSDBEs. In line with these recommendations, much of the work Councilmember Brown is doing will highlight the importance of LSDBEs and strengthen the programs designed to help them.

Perhaps the most important action Brown has taken has been the elevation of the former Office of Local Business Development to the departmental level. Councilmember Brown along with Council Chair, Linda Cropp, introduced legislation to develop a more unified local business development plan for the District. "The District of Columbia Small Business Development and Assistance Act of 2005," became law on October 1, 2005, and converted the Office of Local

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Business Development to a new department level agency.

This move signifies more than a name change. It also means stronger accountability by the District to assist in the development of its local economy with emphasis on the meaningful inclusion of the city's certified local businesses. Councilmember Brown believes that thriving local businesses would enhance the employment opportunities for residents located in the District. "Local businesses tend to hire local residents. They can employ [local residents], give them a skill set, and continue to use and develop them. It means giving local businesses an opportunity to flourish."

Another report issued by the Mayor's office in December of 2002, tends to support Brown's position. The report, *LSDBE Cost Effectiveness and Financial Impact Analysis*, by Mason Tillman Associates, Ltd., sought to show the value of these entities to the District's economy. The impact analysis states that for every dollar expended under an LSDBE contract, about 55 cents of gross sales output for goods and service was generated in the District. A total of \$66.5 million in direct and indirect tax revenues was generated, of which an estimated \$19.4 million in tax revenue went to the District government. Councilmember Brown wants to help increase these numbers.

To help the LSDBEs achieve more success in gaining contracts, the Councilmember points to public discussions and oversight hearings he has held to review and examine the state of the local business community and programs administered by the District. Since

September, Brown has held a series of hearings dealing with such topics as access to capital, certification procedures, District agencies' spending practices, and the use of technology to improve certification procedures and enhance procurement tracking methods.

"We have to address the way that our city does business with the LSDBE community. It is the committee's mandate and my desire to see that all parts of our government and the business community understand the intent of the law and are empowered to and held accountable for following it."

Councilmember Brown has introduced the following bills: (a complete list can be found at www.dccouncil.us- then select legislation)

- "Agency Procurement Performance Goal Amendment Act of 2005," establishes accountable measures to help evaluate the District's effort to meet LSDBE spending goals.
- "Certified Capital Companies Amendment Act of 2005," requires that 75 percent of the aggregate funds of each certified company be spent with District-resident owned LSDBEs.
- "Development Project Equity Participation Act of 2005," requires that LSDBEs receive 25 percent in development and or equity participation in all development projects supported by the District.
- "Local, Small and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Accelerated Contract Appeal Review Act of 2005," gives owners the opportunity to dispute all claims in a timely fashion.

- "Anacostia Waterfront Corporation (AWC) LSDBE Amendment Act of 2005," keeps an overall 35 percent procurement goal and preferences for Ward 8 businesses and employees as previously enacted.

With Councilmember Brown as an advocate, LSDBEs have a strong ally.

At-Large Councilmember Kwame R. Brown took office on January 2, 2005 as the first elected At-Large Councilmember residing East of the River. He Chairs the Council Special Committee on LSDBEs and serves on four standing Council Committees, Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, Economic Development, Judiciary, and Public Works and the Environment.
email: kwamebrown@dc.com

Donna Potts is Communications Director for Roberson Advertising, Marketing Communications
Email: donna@robersondesign.com



Unemployment Rates Seasonally Adjusted

	Nov. 2005p	Oct. 2005	Nov. 2004
Louisiana	12.4	12.0	5.8
Mississippi	9.5	8.7	6.9
South Carolina	7.1	6.9	7.0
Alaska	7.0	6.8	7.6
Michigan	6.6	6.1	7.4
Kentucky	6.2	6.1	4.7
District of Columbia	6.1	6.1	8.7
Oregon	5.8	5.9	7.2
Tennessee	5.8	5.6	5.3
Ohio	5.7	5.9	6.1
Missouri	5.6	5.0	5.8
Washington	5.6	5.6	5.9
Georgia	5.4	5.3	4.8
New York	5.4	4.8	5.4
Illinois	5.3	5.5	6.1
Indiana	5.3	5.4	5.1
Texas	5.3	5.3	5.9
California	5.2	5.2	6.0
Kansas	5.2	5.0	5.3
North Carolina	5.2	5.4	5.3
Rhode Island	5.2	5.4	4.8
Connecticut	5.1	5.3	4.6
New Mexico	5.1	5.4	5.6
Pennsylvania	5.1	4.6	5.6
Colorado	5.0	4.9	5.4
Maine	4.9	5.2	4.6
Massachusetts	4.9	4.8	4.8
West Virginia	4.9	5.2	5.0
Arizona	4.8	4.9	4.6
Arkansas	4.8	4.9	5.6
Iowa	4.8	4.5	5.0
Wisconsin	4.7	4.5	4.6
New Jersey	4.6	3.9	4.4
Delaware	4.4	4.2	4.1
Montana	4.3	4.3	4.4
Maryland	4.2	4.1	4.2
Nevada	4.1	4.1	4.0
Oklahoma	4.1	4.3	4.7
South Dakota	4.0	4.0	3.5
Utah	4.0	4.5	5.1
Minnesota	3.9	3.7	4.4
Nebraska	3.9	3.6	3.7
Wyoming	3.9	4.1	3.9
New Hampshire	3.8	3.9	3.4
Idaho	3.7	3.6	4.5
Alabama	3.6	4.5	5.4
Florida	3.6	3.5	4.7
Vermont	3.5	3.9	3.4
Virginia	3.5	3.4	3.6
North Dakota	3.4	3.5	3.4
Hawaii	2.8	2.7	3.1

p: Preliminary

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, D.C. Department of Employment
Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information

National Unemployment Rates

The November 2005 national unemployment rate of 4.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted) was up 0.2 percent from the rate in October 2005 and 0.4 percent lower than the rate in November 2004.

The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate in November 2005 was 5.0 percent; unchanged from the October 2005 rate and 0.4 percent lower than the November 2004, seasonally adjusted, national unemployment rate.

State Unemployment

(Seasonally Adjusted)

In November, the District of Columbia had the seventh highest unemployment rate at 6.1 percent. Louisiana and Mississippi again recorded the highest jobless rates at 12.4 and 9.5 percent, respectively. South Carolina, at 7.1 percent, and Alaska, at 7.0 percent, had the next highest rates. Hawaii, at 2.8 percent, again posted the lowest unemployment rate, followed by North Dakota, at 3.4 percent, Vermont and Virginia, at 3.5 percent each, and Alabama and Florida, at 3.6 percent each. Seven additional states recorded rates of 4.0 percent or below. Maryland recorded a rate of 4.2 percent.

Over the month, unemployment rates were unchanged in the District of Columbia and six states, higher in 25 states, and lower in 19 states. The largest rate increases were recorded in Mississippi (up 0.8 percentage points) and New Jersey (up 0.7 percentage points). The largest rate decreases were in Alabama (down 0.9 percentage points) and Utah (down 0.5 percentage point).

Compared to a year earlier, unemployment rates were lower in the District of Columbia and 26 states, higher in 20 states, and unchanged in four states. The District of Columbia (down 2.6

State Unemployment

(Seasonally Adjusted) continued

percentage points) recorded the largest over-the-year unemployment rate decrease followed by Alabama (down 1.8 percentage points), Oregon (down 1.4 points), and Florida and Utah (down 1.1 points each). The largest over-the-year unemployment rate increases were in Louisiana (up 6.6 percentage points), Mississippi (up 2.6 percentage points), and Kentucky (up 1.5 percentage points). Four additional states had over-the-year rate increases of 0.5 percentage point or more.



Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Nov. 05 p	Oct. 05 r	Nov. 04 a
U.S.A.	4.8	4.6	5.2
Washington, DC MSA	3.3	3.1	3.7
Washington, DC MD	3.3	3.2	3.8
D.C.	6.0	5.8	8.8

D.C. Ward	1	4.9	4.8	7.3
	2	3.0	2.9	4.5
	3	1.5	1.4	2.2
	4	4.5	4.4	6.8
	5	8.7	8.5	12.7
	6	6.8	6.7	10.0
	7	9.6	9.4	14.0
	8	16.0	15.7	22.5

Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)

U.S.A.	5.0	5.0	5.4
D.C.	6.1	6.1	8.7

p: Preliminary r: Revised a: Reflecting 2004 benchmark revisions

District of Columbia's Unemployment Rate

The District of Columbia's seasonally adjusted November 2005 unemployment rate was 6.1 percent, unchanged from the October 2005 rate. The November 2005 rate was 2.6 percent lower than the rate in November 2004.

The November unemployment rate, although unchanged over the month, shows marked over-the-year improvement in labor market conditions for District residents. Compared to a year earlier, there were 1,400 more resi-

dents employed and 8,300 fewer unemployed.

The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for November 2005 was 6.0 percent; up 0.2 percent from the October 2005 rate and 2.8 percent lower than the 8.8 percent rate in November 2004.

District of Columbia's Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

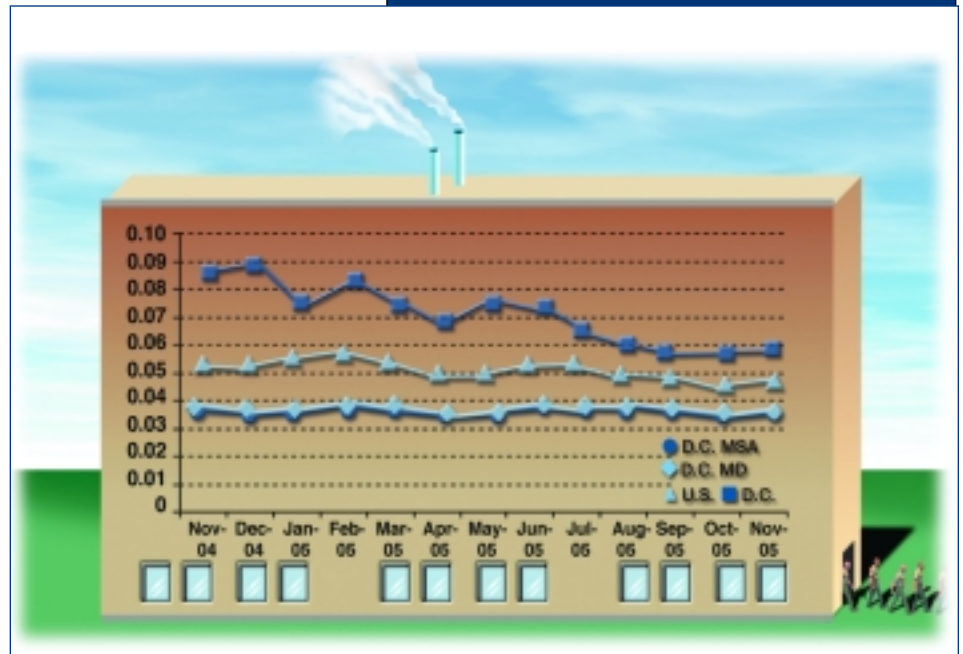
Over the month, the District's civilian labor force decreased by 2,500 to 292,000. A total of 274,600 residents were employed and 17,400 were unemployed in November 2005. A 2,700 decrease in the number of employed residents along with a 200 rise in the number of unemployed residents resulted in a 0.2 percent increase in the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate.

From November 2004 to November 2005, the District's civilian labor force decreased by 8,600 as the number of employed residents increased by 500 and the number of unemployed residents decreased by 9,100. The District's November 2005 unemployment rate was 2.8 percent lower than the 8.8 percent rate in November 2004.

Unemployment Rate

Nov. 2004 - Nov. 2005

Not Seasonally Adjusted



Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

In November 2005, initial claims filed for Unemployment Insurance (UI) in the District of Columbia fell 1.8 percent from the October 2005 level of 1,150 to 1,129. Over the year, UI initial claims were down 10.2 percent from the 1,257 level in November 2004. The November 2005 initial claims for all programs were down from October 2005 by 37 to 1,165 and lower by 150 or 11.4 percent from the November 2004 level of 1,315.

For the all programs total, most other benefit statistics were higher in November 2005 compared to October 2005. Weeks claimed fell 9 percent to

17,548, weeks compensated were up 18.9 percent to 31,003, benefits paid increased 20.9 percent to \$8,653,865, and the average weekly benefit amount (A.W.B.A.) rose 1.6 percent to \$279.13. First payments were up 16.4 percent to 1,409 while final payments decreased 5.4 percent to 756.

Over the year, benefit statistics were generally higher this November than last November. Weeks claimed were down 12.9 percent and weeks compensated were up 4.8 percent. Benefits paid increased by 15.5 percent and the average weekly benefit amount rose 10.3

percent from the \$253.09 November 2004 amount. First payments were up 16.5 percent while final payments were 12.5 percent lower.



Metropolitan Division and Metropolitan Area Civilian Labor Force Employment and Unemployment Rates

The civilian labor force in the Washington Metropolitan Division decreased by 4,800 in November 2005 as employment fell by 7,100 and the number unemployed increased by 2,300. The unemployment rate in the Washington Metropolitan Division, at 3.3 percent in November, was 0.1 percent higher than the rate in October 2005.

Over the last twelve months, the number of employed residents in the Washington Metropolitan Division rose by 73,000. With 8,300 fewer unemployed division residents, the division civilian labor force rose by 64,700. The metropolitan division November 2005 of 3.3 percent was 0.5 percent lower than the 3.8 percent in November 2004.

The civilian labor force in the suburban ring of communities surrounding the District of Columbia decreased by 5,500 in November 2005 as employment fell by 9,400 and the number unemployed increased by 3,900. The unemployment rate in the suburban ring, at 3.0 percent in November, was 0.2 percent higher than the rate in October 2005.

During the last twelve months, the number of employed residents in the suburban ring rose by 86,600. With 1,000 more unemployed suburban residents, the suburban civilian labor force rose by 87,600. The suburban ring's November 2005 unemployment rate of 3.0 percent was unchanged from the rate in November 2004.

For the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area, the civilian labor force decreased by 8,000 in November 2005. The number of employed residents in the metropolitan area decreased by 12,100, and the number of unemployed residents increased by 4,100. The metropolitan area's unemploy-

ment rate at 3.3 percent in November 2005 was 0.2 percent higher than the rate in October 2005.

Compared to November 2004, the metropolitan area's civilian labor force rose by 79,000.

Employment increased by 87,100 and unemployment decreased by 8,100. The Washington Metropolitan Area's November 2005 unemployment rate was 0.4 percent lower than the November 2004 rate of 3.7 percent.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population

District of Columbia, Washington Metropolitan Division and Statistical Area
November 2005/a

	Net Change From					
	Nov./b 2005	Oct./c 2005	Nov./d 2004	Oct./d 2004	Oct./c 2005	Nov./d 2004
Seasonally Adjusted						
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	294,100	296,000	301,000	300,300	-1,900	-6,900
Total Employed	276,100	277,900	274,700	274,400	-1,800	1,400
Total Unemployed	18,000	18,000	26,300	25,900	0	-8,300
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.1	8.7	8.6	0.0	-2.6
Not Seasonally Adjusted						
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	292,000	294,500	300,600	299,800	-2,500	-8,600
Total Employed	274,600	277,300	274,100	274,300	-2,700	500
Total Unemployed	17,400	17,200	26,500	25,500	200	-9,100
Unemployment Rate	6.0	5.8	8.8	8.5	0.2	-2.8
Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Division						
Civilian Labor Force	2,267,200	2,272,000	2,202,500	2,198,500	-4,800	64,700
Total Employed	2,192,100	2,199,200	2,119,100	2,118,100	-7,100	73,000
Total Unemployed	75,100	72,800	83,400	80,400	2,300	-8,300
Unemployment Rate	3.3	3.2	3.8	3.7	0.1	-0.5
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	2,605,800	2,611,300	2,518,200	2,513,900	-5,500	87,600
Total Employed	2,528,300	2,537,700	2,441,700	2,440,800	-9,400	86,600
Total Unemployed	77,500	73,600	76,500	73,100	3,900	1,000
Unemployment Rate	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	0.2	0.0
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,897,800	2,905,800	2,818,800	2,813,700	-8,000	79,000
Total Employed	2,802,900	2,815,000	2,715,800	2,715,100	-12,100	87,100
Total Unemployed	94,900	90,800	103,000	98,600	4,100	-8,100
Unemployment Rate	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.5	0.2	-0.4

a: Data may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.

b: Preliminary.

c: Revised.

d: Data reflect 2004 benchmark revisions.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division includes the District of Columbia, Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park; the Virginia counties of Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudon, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren; the Maryland counties of Calvert, Charles, and Prince Georges; and the West Virginia county of Jefferson.

Estimated labor Force and Employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area includes the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria Metropolitan Division and the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg Metropolitan

Division which includes the counties of Frederick and Montgomery in Maryland.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

District of Columbia Job Growth

The number of District wage and salary jobs increased by 2,300 in November 2005. The private sector gained 1,700 jobs and the public sector added 600

jobs. In the private sector, educational and health services gained 1,000 jobs; trade, transportation and utilities gained 500 jobs; other services increased by

400 jobs; and professional and business services increased by 300 jobs. Information lost 400 jobs and financial activities lost 100 jobs. Natural resources and construction, manufacturing, leisure and hospitality were unchanged over the month. In the public sector, the District government increased by 500 jobs; the federal government added 100 jobs; and transportation was unchanged.

In the last twelve months, the District gained a total of 11,700 jobs. The private sector growth occurred in professional and business services (up by 4,400 jobs), leisure and hospitality (up by 2,600 jobs), educational and health services (up by 1,900 jobs), other services (up by 1,500 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (up by 700 jobs), financial activities (up by 500 jobs), and information (up by 100 jobs). Natural resources and construction and manufacturing were unchanged over the year. In the public sector, the District government gained 400 jobs while transportation lost 400 jobs and the federal government was unchanged.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia

	Nov. 2005	Oct. 2005	Nov. 2004	% Change From Oct. 2005	Nov. 2004
State UI Program^a					
Initial Claims	1,129	1,150	1,257	-1.8	-10.2
Weeks Claimed	16,705	18,329	18,968	-8.9	-11.9
Weeks Compensated	29,413	24,780	27,871	18.7	5.5
Benefits Paid	\$8,141,852	\$6,752,039	\$7,007,099	20.6	16.2
A.W.B.A.	\$276.81	\$272.48	\$251.41	1.6	10.1
First Payments	1,331	1,151	1,140	15.6	16.8
Final Payments	713	744	821	-4.2	-13.2
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Federal Program^b					
Initial Claims	29	39	45	-25.6	-35.6
Weeks Claimed	653	734	870	-11.0	-24.9
Weeks Compensated	1,362	1,108	1,403	22.9	-2.9
Benefits Paid	\$433,716	\$345,980	\$385,435	25.4	12.5
A.W.B.A.	\$318.44	\$312.26	\$274.72	2.0	15.9
First Payments	66	55	56	20.0	17.9
Final Payments	39	47	34	-17.0	14.7
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ex-Servicepersons Program^c					
Initial Claims	7	13	13	-46.2	-46.2
Weeks Claimed	190	230	318	-17.4	-40.3
Weeks Compensated	228	181	323	26.0	-29.4
Benefits Paid	\$78,297	\$61,960	\$98,069	26.4	-20.2
A.W.B.A.	\$343.41	\$342.32	\$303.62	0.3	13.1
First Payments	12	5	13	140.0	-7.7
Final Payments	4	8	9	-50.0	-55.6
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total - All Programs					
Initial Claims	1,165	1,202	1,315	-3.1	-11.4
Weeks Claimed	17,548	19,293	20,156	-9.0	-12.9
Weeks Compensated	31,003	26,069	29,597	18.9	4.8
Benefits Paid	\$8,653,865	\$7,159,979	\$7,490,603	20.9	15.5
A.W.B.A.	\$279.13	\$274.65	\$253.09	1.6	10.3
First Payments	1,409	1,211	1,209	16.4	16.5
Final Payments	756	799	864	-5.4	-12.5
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

a: Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b: Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation of Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c: No joint claims.

Average Weekly Benefit Amount (A.W.B.A)



Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work^a

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	Nov. b/ 2005	Oct. c/ 2005	Nov. 2004	Nov. b/ 2005	Oct. c/ 2005	Nov. 2004
TOTAL	688.1	685.8	676.4	2,400.9	2,387.1	2,328.7
Total Private Sector	458.5	456.8	446.8	1,856.3	1,846.2	1,792.7
Total Government	229.6	229.0	229.6	544.6	540.9	536.0
Total Goods Producing	14.8	14.8	14.8	192.4	192.9	183.3
Manufacturing	2.5	2.5	2.5	45.4	45.0	43.8
Durable Goods	na	na	na	26.7	26.5	25.1
Non-Durable Goods	na	na	na	18.7	18.5	18.7
Printing and Related Support Activities	na	na	na	8.4	8.3	8.7
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	12.3	12.3	12.3	147.0	147.9	139.5
Construction	12.2	12.3	12.2	146.0	146.9	138.5
Construction of Buildings	na	na	na	34.2	34.4	31.5
Residential Building Construction	na	na	na	17.9	18.0	17.3
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	na	na	na	17.8	18.2	17.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	na	na	na	94.0	94.3	89.8
Total Service Providing	673.3	671.0	661.6	2,208.5	2,194.2	2,145.4
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	28.8	28.3	28.1	335.8	327.1	324.7
Wholesale Trade	4.7	4.6	4.5	54.4	54.1	52.4
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	na	na	na	30.8	30.6	30.4
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	na	na	na	13.7	13.6	13.2
Retail Trade	18.3	17.9	17.9	219.4	211.4	211.2
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	na	na	na	25.7	25.6	25.2
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	na	na	na	17.7	17.7	16.1
Food & Beverage Stores	na	na	na	35.7	35.3	34.1
Health and Personal Care Stores	na	na	na	11.3	11.2	11.2
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	na	na	na	25.3	24.0	24.4
General Merchandise Stores	na	na	na	43.1	41.0	39.8
Department Stores	na	na	na	27.2	25.9	25.7
Other General Merchandise Stores	na	na	na	15.9	15.1	14.1
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	5.8	5.8	5.7	62.0	61.6	61.1
Utilities	na	na	na	7.0	6.9	7.2
Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	na	na	na	4.6	4.6	4.6
Transportation & Warehousing	3.2	3.2	3.3	55.0	54.7	53.9
Air Transportation	na	na	na	15.5	15.4	15.4
Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	8.1	8.1	8.6
Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	7.2	7.3	6.9
Information	23.2	23.6	23.1	89.5	89.8	89.8
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	8.7	8.8	8.8	24.0	24.0	24.4
Newspaper, Periodical, Book, and Directory Publishers	7.9	7.9	7.9	16.0	16.1	15.8
Broadcasting (except Internet)	4.7	4.6	4.5	na	na	na
Radio and Television Broadcasting	na	na	na	na	na	na
Telecommunications	na	na	na	24.4	24.7	26.8
Telecommunications Carriers	na	na	na	16.8	17.1	19.8
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services	na	na	na	22.0	21.8	22.4
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	na	na	na	10.2	10.1	10.3
Financial Activities	30.8	30.9	30.3	117.3	117.2	114.0
Finance and Insurance	19.3	19.4	19.2	74.6	74.4	72.9
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	8.3	8.5	8.5	41.7	41.5	40.5
Depository Credit Intermediation	3.7	3.7	4.0	17.4	17.4	17.8
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	19.2	19.3	19.0
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	6.5	6.5	6.6	19.0	18.7	18.2
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	na	na	na	5.9	5.9	6.0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	11.5	11.5	11.1	42.7	42.8	41.1
Real Estate	9.6	9.6	9.3	31.6	31.9	30.7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work^a

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	Nov. b/ 2005	Oct. c/ 2005	Nov. 2004	Nov. b/ 2005	Oct. c/ 2005	Nov. 2004
Professional and Business Services	148.1	147.8	143.7	526.7	525.6	508.9
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	100.8	100.5	97.0	343.4	342.4	331.9
Legal Services	34.9	34.8	34.5	47.2	47.2	46.8
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, & Payroll Services	na	na	na	19.9	19.8	20.0
Architectural, Engineering, & Related Services	6.7	6.7	6.8	47.8	47.5	46.1
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	15.1	15.2	14.8	119.1	118.7	112.6
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	14.4	14.3	13.0	58.0	57.3	54.4
Scientific Research and Development Services	15.9	15.8	14.9	32.2	31.9	30.2
Advertising and Related Services	na	na	na	12.8	12.7	12.1
Management of Companies and Enterprises	na	na	na	32.1	31.7	30.2
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	46.3	46.7	45.2	151.2	151.5	146.8
Employment Services	12.6	12.8	11.8	34.1	34.1	33.2
Business Support Services	na	na	na	9.9	9.8	9.6
Investigation and Security Services	8.1	8.1	8.5	25.8	25.6	24.4
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	13.3	13.2	12.2	51.6	51.9	49.0
Educational and Health Services	97.6	96.6	95.7	247.8	245.4	239.8
Educational Services	43.3	42.5	43.3	73.7	72.4	72.1
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	33.3	32.6	33.5	44.4	43.6	44.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	54.3	54.1	52.4	174.1	173.0	167.7
Ambulatory Health Care Services	10.1	10.1	10.1	60.3	59.9	57.5
Offices of Physicians	na	na	na	25.7	25.6	24.3
Outpatient Care Centers	na	na	na	7.5	7.5	7.7
Hospitals	25.6	25.4	24.6	56.4	56.2	54.3
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	7.5	7.5	7.2	25.7	25.4	25.5
Social Assistance	11.1	11.1	10.5	31.7	31.5	30.4
Child Day Care Services	na	na	na	14.0	14.1	13.8
Leisure and Hospitality	54.6	54.6	52.0	206.8	208.0	196.4
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6.0	5.8	6.0	28.2	28.9	25.3
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	na	na	na	18.9	19.4	17.1
Accommodation and Food Services	48.6	48.8	46.0	178.6	179.1	171.1
Accommodation	16.0	16.1	15.1	36.6	36.9	34.4
Food Services and Drinking Places	32.6	32.7	30.9	142.0	142.2	136.7
Full-Service Restaurants	15.8	15.8	15.3	72.3	72.5	70.9
Limited-Service Eating Places	10.3	10.1	10.0	55.4	55.6	53.8
Special Food Services	4.8	5.1	4.2	11.1	11.4	10.4
Other Services	60.6	60.2	59.1	140.0	140.2	135.8
Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	15.5	15.8	15.6
Automotive Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	11.6	11.8	11.7
Personal and Laundry Services	na	na	na	26.8	26.9	26.1
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Organizations	54.1	53.9	52.3	97.7	97.5	94.1
Social Advocacy Organizations	9.8	9.8	9.5	12.2	12.1	11.2
Business, Professional, Labor, Political, & Similar Organizations	26.9	26.9	26.4	43.1	43.0	42.8
Government	229.6	229.0	229.6	544.6	540.9	536.0
Federal Government	191.2	191.1	191.2	297.3	296.8	297.4
State Government & Local Government / Public Transportation	38.4	37.9	38.4	247.3	244.1	238.6
State Government	33.9	33.4	33.5	77.5	75.9	72.6
Local Government	na	na	na	169.8	168.2	166.0
Public Transportation	4.5	4.5	4.9	na	na	na

a: Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflect 2004 benchmark revisions.

b: Preliminary.

c: Revised.

Data includes all full and part-time employees who worked or received pay for any part of pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area includes The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division and the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division

The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division includes the District of Columbia; Calvert County, MD; Charles County, MD; Prince George's County, MD; Arlington County, VA; Clarke County, VA; Fairfax County, VA; Fauquier County, VA; Loudoun County, VA; Prince William County, VA; Spotsylvania County, VA; Stafford County, VA; Warren County, VA; Alexandria City, VA; Fairfax City, VA; Falls Church City, VA; Fredericksburg city, VA; Manassas City, VA; Manassas Park City, VA; and Jefferson County, WV

The Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division includes the counties of Frederick and Montgomery in Maryland

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Table prepared by the Department of Employment Services Office of Labor Market Research and Information.

Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Area increased over the month in November 2005 by 16,900. The private sector added 12,200 jobs and the public sector gained 4,700 jobs over the month. Within the private sector, gains were noted in trade, transportation, and utilities (up by 10,800 jobs), educational and health services (up by 2,800 jobs), professional and business services (up by 1,300 jobs), manufacturing (up by 400 jobs), and financial activities (up by 200 jobs). Losses were noted in leisure and hospitality (down by 1,900 jobs), natural resources, mining and construction (down by 1,200 jobs), and information (down by 200 jobs). Other services was unchanged over the month. In the public sector, the federal government added 600 jobs over the month.

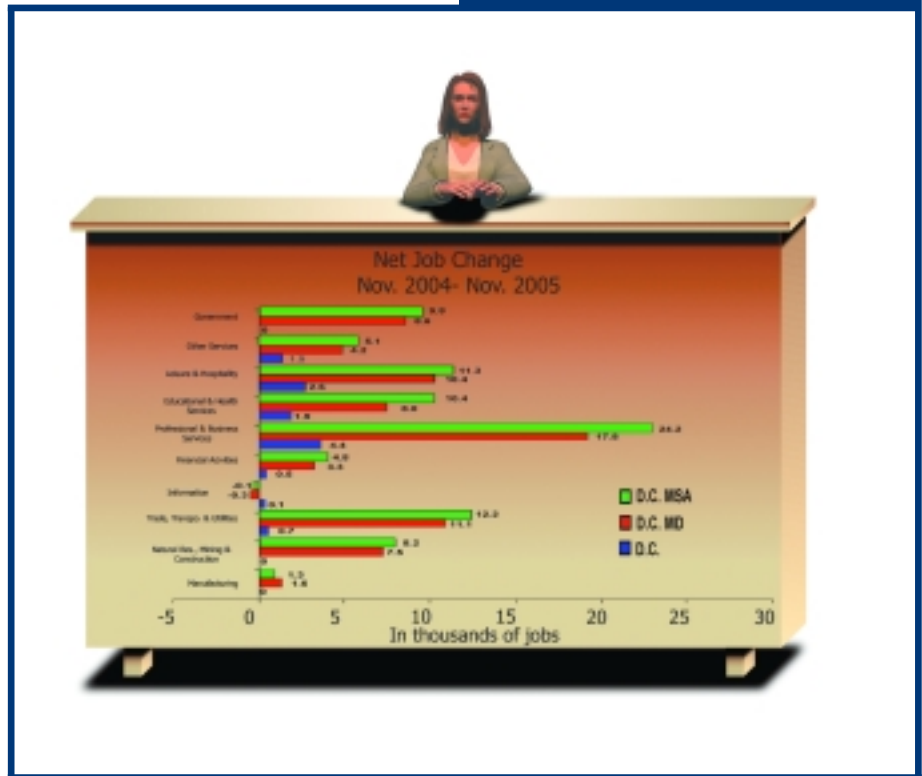
During the past twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Area gained 86,900 jobs. The private sector gained 77,200 jobs and the public sector added 9,800 jobs. Private sector gains were registered in professional and business services (up by 24,200 jobs), trade,

transportation, and utilities (up by 12,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality (up by 11,300 jobs), educational and health services (up by 10,400 jobs), natural resources, mining and construction (up by 8,200 jobs), other services (up by 5,100 jobs), financial activities (up

by 4,800 jobs), and manufacturing (up by 1,300 jobs). Information lost 100 jobs. The federal government lost 400 jobs.

Net Job Change

In Thousands of Jobs
Not Seasonally Adjusted
Nov. 2004 - Nov. 2005



Washington Metropolitan Division Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Division increased over the month in November 2005 by 13,800. The private sector increased by 10,100 jobs and the public sector gained 3,700 jobs. Within the private sector, gains were registered in trade, transportation, and utilities (up by 8,700 jobs), educational and health services (up by 2,400 jobs), professional and business services (up by 1,100 jobs), Manufacturing (up by 400 jobs), and financial activities (up by 100 jobs). Losses were noted in leisure and

hospitality (down by 1,200 jobs), natural resources, mining and construction (down by 900 jobs), information (down by 300 jobs), and other services (down by 200 jobs). In the public sector, state and local government gained 1,600 jobs each and the federal government added 500 jobs.

During the past twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Division gained 72,200 jobs. The private sector gained 63,600 jobs and the public sector added 8,600 jobs. The private sector

gains were registered in professional and business services (up by 17,800 jobs), trade, transportation, and utilities (up by 11,100 jobs), natural resources, mining and construction (up by 7,500 jobs), other services (up by 4,200 jobs), financial activities (up by 3,300 jobs), and manufacturing (up by 1,600 jobs). Information lost 300 jobs over the year. State government gained 4,900 jobs and local government added 3,800 jobs while the federal government shed 100 jobs.

Washington DC Metropolitan Statistical Area

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work^a

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Net Change From				
	Nov. b/ 2005	Oct. c/ 2005	Nov. 2004	Oct. 2005	Nov. 2004
TOTAL	2979.5	2962.6	2892.6	16.9	86.9
Total Private Sector	2339.1	2326.9	2261.9	12.2	77.2
Total Government	640.4	635.7	630.6	4.7	9.8
Total Goods Producing	255.3	256.1	245.8	-0.8	9.5
Manufacturing	66.4	66.0	65.1	0.4	1.3
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	188.9	190.1	180.7	-1.2	8.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	119.1	119.6	114.0	-0.5	5.1
Total Service Providing	2724.2	2706.5	2646.7	17.7	77.5
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	422.2	411.4	410.0	10.8	12.2
Wholesale Trade	70.7	70.3	68.0	0.4	2.7
Retail Trade	281.9	271.9	273.5	10.0	8.4
Food & Beverage Stores	48.4	47.9	47.0	0.5	1.4
General Merchandise Stores	53.5	50.6	50.3	2.9	3.2
Department Stores	35.6	33.5	34.0	2.1	1.6
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	69.6	69.2	68.4	0.4	1.2
Information	107.2	107.4	107.3	-0.2	-0.1
Telecommunications	30.2	30.4	32.3	-0.2	-2.1
Financial Activities	162.2	162.0	157.4	0.2	4.8
Finance and Insurance	105.2	105.0	103.0	0.2	2.2
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	56.9	56.6	54.9	0.3	2.0
Professional and Business Services	648.6	647.3	624.4	1.3	24.2
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	418.8	417.5	403.8	1.3	15.0
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	137.1	136.7	131.4	0.4	5.7
Scientific Research and Development Services	47.9	47.6	45.0	0.3	2.9
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	194.6	195.0	187.0	-0.4	7.6
Employment Services	48.6	48.6	46.1	0.0	2.5
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	66.4	66.9	63.0	-0.5	3.4
Educational and Health Services	318.7	315.9	308.3	2.8	10.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	233.5	232.1	224.1	1.4	9.4
Ambulatory Health Care Services	85.8	85.3	81.6	0.5	4.2
Offices of Physicians	35.7	35.6	33.9	0.1	1.8
Hospitals	68.1	67.8	65.8	0.3	2.3
Leisure and Hospitality	254.0	255.9	242.7	-1.9	11.3
Accommodation and Food Services	219.7	220.2	210.6	-0.5	9.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	175.6	175.8	169.1	-0.2	6.5
Other Services	170.9	170.9	165.8	0.0	5.1
Government	640.4	635.7	630.6	4.7	9.8
Federal Government	340.5	339.9	340.9	0.6	0.4

a: Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflect 2004 benchmark revisions

b: Preliminary.

c: Revised

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SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Table prepared by the Department of Employment Services Office of Labor Market Research and Information.

D.C. Metro Area Average Hours and Earnings (of production workers in manufacturing)

In November 2005, average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in the Washington metropolitan division fell by \$1.30 over the month to \$673.81. A decrease in average weekly hours was responsible for the reduction. The average number of hours worked was 39.8, down 0.1 hour from the October 2005 average. Average hourly earnings were up one cent over the month to \$16.93.

From November 2004 to November 2005, average weekly earnings increased by \$12.43. This rise was due to a 1.1 hour increase in average weekly hours. Over the year, hourly earnings decreased by sixteen cents.

Metro Hours and Earnings Of Production Workers in Manufacturing Nov. 2004 - Nov. 2005

	Nov. '05 ^p	Oct. '05 ^r	Nov. '04 ^a
Weekly Earnings	\$673.81	\$675.11	\$661.38
Weekly Hours	39.8	39.8	38.7
Hourly Earnings	\$16.93	\$16.92	\$17.09

^p = Preliminary
^r = Revised
^a = Reflecting 2004 benchmark revisions

The Labor Market Trends Washington Metropolitan Newsletter is a monthly publication of the D.C. Department of Employment Services' Office of Labor Market Research and Information (OLMRI). Charles Roeslin is Associate Director of OLMRI. For inquiries/comments/suggestions, please call (202) 671-1633.

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Department of Employment Services
Office of Labor Market Research and Information
64 New York Avenue, N.E., 3rd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20002-3326

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